

GATHERERS FIGURES

UNITED STATES REFUSES THE BRITISH ASSUMPTION

STATISTICS SHOW WRONG

Government Experts Intend to Contend That Goods Going to Neutral Countries May Not be for Germany—Figures of Scandinavian Trade Being Secured for Use.

The state department has assembled elaborate statistics to refute the British assumption that increased exports from the United States to neutral European countries indicate that some of these goods find their way into Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft being prepared for President Wilson of the reply to the three British notes.

The state department has made a study of trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries and the department of commerce has investigated Scandinavian and Dutch trade.

A report on the foreign trade of Great Britain for the six months ended June 30, also has been received from Consul General Skinner at London. It shows that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased since the war began along the same lines as American exports to those countries.

The report also shows that while Great Britain's exports decreased in the first six months of 1915 as compared to the same period of 1914, imports increased. Re-exports during June, the first month during which the British order in council was fully effective, showed an increase of \$2,904,838.

In cotton, one of the much disputed articles in the trade, Great Britain's imports increased by 1,314,592 cents of 112 pounds each. Of the re-exports of cotton Consul General Skinner said:

"Holland and Sweden each took about five times as much cotton in June, 1915, as in June, 1914; and during the past half year Sweden received 142,543 cents and Holland 259,628 cents of cotton as against 18,642 cents and 17,785 cents respectively in the same period of 1914.

Large increases in all lines of cotton goods and cotton yarns from Great Britain to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands during the first six months of 1915 are shown. Despite a general decrease in exports of manufactured goods, Great Britain sent Norway 317 tons in 1915 as against 48 tons in 1914. Increased American cotton exports to Scandinavian countries have been cited by Great Britain to sustain her contention.

Encouraged by the announcement from London that a part of the cargo of the steamer Neches had been released, officials determined to press informal negotiations to secure an agreement that would release all the vast quantities of American bound commodities on Rotterdam docks.

The British note in the Neches case set forth that if it is alleged that "in particular cases and special circumstances, hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, his majesty's government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration of neutrals."

In line with this assurance, the foreign trade advisers of the state department are forwarding to London affidavits covering hundreds of individual cases in which they allege that hardships are being inflicted. The state department is hopeful of results in many of these cases.

POWER HOUSE ENGULFED

Cement Plant Covering Three Acres Falls Into Hole.

Carrying with it almost three acres of hard clay, the immense power plant of the Knickerbocker Cement company, near Hudson, N. Y., was almost swallowed in what is supposed to be a bed of quicksand early Tuesday morning, sending five men to death and injuring several others.

Just before six o'clock, at which hour the laboring shift is changed, the workmen felt a rumbling under their feet, followed by a cloud of dust. Almost instantly the immense plant disappeared from sight, carrying with it 40,000 tons of trap-rock stored for winter use, the weight of which undoubtedly served to cause the disaster.

The plant, built four years ago at a cost of \$250,000, was situated on an almost level piece of land a mile from Hudson; it employed nearly 600 men. Many of the workmen had complained that the plant was settling, but their fears were laughed at. Tuesday night the plant, one of the largest of the kind in New York state, built of brick, steel and reinforced concrete, lay in a hole forty feet deep, the huge power house embedded in dust and the heavy steel girders into grotesque shapes.

The building, which varied in height from 10 to 20 feet, consisted of a large power house, an 80-foot concrete smokestack, an elevator with another smokestack, a concrete storage house, and a large frame barn which held three horses and an automobile, all of which were buried.

Losses Admittedly Heavy. Petrograd reports Wednesday that the Russian losses in defending Warsaw were very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy plan to deal a severe blow from the "new line."

Big Rain in New York. New York streets were turned into yellow rivers Wednesday morning by a deluge of three inches of rain in four hours. Warnings and traffic lines were badly damaged.

Ambassador's Daughter Weds. Miss Katharine Alice Page, daughter of the American ambassador to London, was married Wednesday in London to Charles Greely Loring, of Boston.

London Dailies Feel the War. Decreased revenue has caused the London newspapers to raise their rates. The Post Telegraph and ten to twenty other papers have increased their rates.

RUSSIANS IN ROUT

(Continued from first page.)

The Russians, however, are retreating through a country which is a vast swamp at the best and which, owing to the recent rains, has become impassable except by a few roads.

The forces opposed to Mackensen are fighting desperately to retard his further advance and to give their comrades to the north opportunity to withdraw with all their supplies. London experts believe the chances favor a withdrawal but it will take probably a week before the situation will be decided.

From the region of Ivangorod the army of the Austrian archduke, Joseph Ferdinand, is pressing forward and the troops of Gen. von Woyrsch are driving ahead from the Vistula against the Russian lines of retreat.

Large forces of Russians remain in Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, and between there and Novo Minsk. Russian artillery has been throwing shells into the Polish capital for the last two days, the German movements at that of being hindered by the destruction of the three Vistula bridges.

The resistance which the Russians have brought to bear against von Mackensen in the south and von Scholtz and von Gallwitz in the north may have plugged the jaws of the trap which the Germans were seeking to snap in central Poland but the wider outflanking movements of Gen. von Buelow in the north continue a menace.

With more than seven army corps, including immense forces of cavalry, he is pressing forward on a front which extends from a point south of Riga where his left wing connects with the army operating against the Baltic port, to Kovno, which is reported being evacuated before the advance of his right wing. His center has already crossed the Jara river about thirty-five miles from Dvinsk, at which it is striking to cut the railroad.

He is now entering a much more difficult country, however, and must proceed across a terrain which is a perfect maze of rivers, lakes and swamps, and which affords lines of easy defense. Between the Jara and Dvinsk there are great marshes and between Kovno and Vilna, his other objective, is the wide and rapid Niemen with its swamps.

PEACE CARRIED TO HAITI WHEN U. S. MARINES LANDED

Leader of Successful Revolution Announces His Forces Will Disarm Themselves.

Hopes for a peaceful settlement of disturbances in Haiti were increased Thursday by receipt of a message from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval forces at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien, announcing that the troops of Resolvo Bobo, leader of the successful revolution, would disarm on their arrival at Port-au-Prince. Gen. Bobo's men are reported en route from Cape Haitien and should arrive in six days.

An abstract of Admiral Caperton's report was given with this comment on conditions as follows: "Although Cape Haitien is quiet, outbreaks are reported at Petitgoabe, Miragoane and Jacmel. The Haitian committee at Port-au-Prince has telegraphed the authorities at those places directing them to maintain order, and Admiral Caperton is of the opinion that the order of the committee will be effective."

Gen. Bobo, who commanded the military forces of the government overthrown with the assassination of President Guillaume, has left the country. Officials at Washington informed that he had abandoned hope of being elected to the presidency. News dispatches from Port-au-Prince Thursday said the National Assembly was awaiting word from Gen. Bobo as to whether he desired the office. Advances early Thursday from Admiral Caperton said warning shots fired by the survey yacht Eagle at Cape Haitien had kept the revolutionists out of that city.

AIRMEN ADD TWO NAMES TO BOARD OF INVENTORS

Hudson Maxim and M. B. Sellers are Nominated for Daniels' Naval Board.

The nomination by the Aeronautical Society, at the request of Secretary Daniels, of Hudson Maxim and Matthews B. Sellers for members of the Naval Advisory Board on Invention brings the membership of the board up to seven, the other members being Thomas A. Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Orville Wright, Henry Ford and Charles Steinmetz.

The Aeronautical Society is the first of the various engineering and scientific societies to respond to Secretary Daniels' request that they nominate from their membership for places on the board. Other nominations expected will bring the total up to about twenty, and Secretary Daniels hopes to have the board complete and ready for work by September 15 at the latest. A meeting of the board will then be called in Washington to organize.

It is expected that an executive committee will then be chosen from the board membership which will supervise its workings and will meet in Washington at frequent intervals to take up important questions with naval officers and handle requests by officers for advice or assistance on any subject, referring such requests to experts in that particular line.

Three Children Burned. Three children were burned, eight cottages were destroyed by fire, and three others dynamited to save property in a fire which raged at Lake Delavan, a summer resort near Delavan, Wis.

Three Die in Explosion. Two soldiers and a civilian were killed at the Frankford government arsenal Tuesday when an explosion occurred in experimenting with explosives.

Food for the Mexicans. Americans in Mexico City gave the Red Cross six thousands, which was used Thursday to purchase staple groceries in New Orleans, where it was shipped to the capital.

TO ACT TOGETHER

WILSON CALLS AMERICAN NA-TIONS TO CONFERENCE

EXICO TO BE DISCUSSED

President of American Republic Turns to the Principalities of the Two Americas—Conference to be Held at Washington on Thursday—Event of Importance.

Announcement that the United States had asked the co-operation of South and Central America in an effort to settle the Mexican difficulty caused widespread interest Tuesday in official and diplomatic circles.

While there had been no expectation of any action by this government on the Mexican situation pending President Wilson's return from Corral, N. H., recent developments in Mexico have been believed to have prompted the administration to immediate steps. Just what those steps will be were subjects of considerable speculation.

President Wilson's determination to seek co-operation of Central and South American governments in restoring peace in Mexico was reached last June when his appeal to the Mexican factions to end the strife brought no results.

The invitation to the ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to confer with Secretary Lansing on the problem was extended June 30. The statement to the Mexican people was issued June 22. Announcement of the plan was held up until the diplomats received the sanction of their governments to participate in the conference.

All details of President Wilson's plan for settling the Mexican problem have not, it is reported, been communicated to the six southern governments, but their representatives have been given a general outline of what the Washington administration will propose. Prompt and determined action, it is declared, is the foundation of the president's plan.

It is believed the first step proposed will be a final appeal to Mexican leaders to end hostilities and arrange for restoration of constitutional government. A time limit for compliance, it is thought, will be suggested.

Should this be ignored by any faction the plan is said to include procedure to promote the establishment by the other factions of a government to be supported by the American governments.

An embargo on war munitions would be imposed, it is said, against refractory factions. Demand will be made for immediate relief of the food situation in Mexico City and the maintenance of railroad and telegraphic communication in Mexico City. It is understood, if Mexican leaders can not do this, the Latin-American governments, and find it necessary to take control of the capital and the Vera Cruz railroad by force and hold them until peace is restored.

Secretary Lansing says the sending of troops into Mexico City to take food to starving foreigners could not be considered an act of war. He would not say, however, that such a plan was contemplated. The conference will be of an informal and confidential nature. It was believed in Washington by those who have been most closely following the Mexican situation, however, that there would be some sort of joint pan-American action, even to joint military action if necessary.

Attention was directed to utterances by the president in which he had spoken of "mutual helpfulness" between the United States and the other American republics, and this gave rise to the belief that he had been thinking for some time past of joint pan-American action in Mexico. It is not believed, however, that military operations are being contemplated as a next step.

When the three ambassadors and the three ranking Latin-American ministers meet with Secretary Lansing Thursday to hear President Wilson's plan to ask the co-operation of their countries for restoring peace in Mexico, a course of action will be outlined which all Latin-America will be asked to approve.

It contemplates the restoration of constitutional government without the use of force, if possible, but has in view joint action of all the Americas if necessary.

Although all officials surround the conference with greatest secrecy and Secretary Lansing said that possibly no announcement might be made afterward, it is known that one of the first elements in the embargo on arms from all Latin-America to Mexico, Central and South America and Cuba will be asked to close their ports to war materials which provide the means for factional leaders in Mexico to continue their campaigns.

Announcement of the conference surprised agents of the Mexican factions. Carranza's agents, hopeful that his course within the last few weeks and his direct response to demands of this government to relieve Mexico City would lead to ultimate recognition, did not attempt to conceal some misgivings, but were hopeful that Carranza's showing of strength would force the conviction that his provisional government demands recognition.

Villa's adherents believed President Wilson will submit a plan for a constitutional convention, taking up the constitutional succession where it was broken by the death of President Madero. Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice, is in line. Should any faction revolt, they propose an embargo on munitions of war against the revolutionists and that the American government support the factions participating in the revolution, taking up the constitutional succession where it was broken by the death of President Madero. Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice, is in line. Should any faction revolt, they propose an embargo on munitions of war against the revolutionists and that the American government support the factions participating in the revolution, taking up the constitutional succession where it was broken by the death of President Madero.

Wait Report of U-Boat. The American ambassador at Berlin Wednesday reported that he had requested the German government for full reports concerning the recent attacks on the American steamer Pass of Bahama and the British ships Leelanaw and Iberian.

Hydroplanes Win Battle. Petrograd says a Russian hydroplane succeeded in driving a German gunboat ashore near Windau and later forced a Zeppelin to retreat.

THE WAR LAST WEEK

(Continued from first page.)

would almost certainly result in the isolation and consequent capture of the Russian forces occupying at least one and probably more of these fortified places.

What has been stated repeatedly in these reviews must be remembered—the objective of the German army must be not territory, but men, the Russian army itself. Grant's victories in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, gave him only territory and otherwise left him empty-handed. It was only when Lee surrendered at Appomattox and the army of Northern Virginia ceased to exist as a fighting entity that Grant's "hammering campaign" could be put down as a success. It is with an understanding and realization of this fact that we must view the German operations against Warsaw.

Germans Were Driven Back. During the week beginning July 4, the Germans threw an overwhelming attack against the Russian line on the east bank of the Vistula near Rozan and succeeded in forcing a crossing with a considerable force in the neighborhood of Rozan. But the Russians, reinforced at this point, put a sudden stop to the German advance by a severe counter attack.

Some of the troops that drove back some of the troops that had crossed the river, and held the others in the heavy forest just east of the Rozan bridgehead. Official reports from Berlin have daily mentioned this sector, and every report emphasizes the severity of the fighting, but no report was made of a successful crossing other than that noted.

The fall of Warsaw will, however, force the Russians to retire from the Narew to their new line. The situation is somewhat confused at present, but the probabilities are that a strong Russian rear guard is holding the bridgeheads at the various fortified points in the shorter part of the Narew, and the main Russian army occupying the front is retreating. The fighting will be desperate, naturally, as troops engaged in such a rear-guard action will be entirely sacrificed, if necessary, in order to retard the advance for a sufficient length of time for the main army to make good its retreat.

Even when the advancing Germans force the bridgeheads their work is not done, and the Russian rear guard can still make effective resistance by reason of the marshes and deep forests with which the eastern bank of the Narew is fringed. The only question is, and this applies to all the forces in the shorter part of the Narew, is, knowing that ultimate retreat was inevitable, have the Russians commenced the retrograde movement in time?

Where Von Hindenburg Attacked. In the next sector, that immediately west of and encircling Warsaw, von Hindenburg drove forward by frontal attacks against fortified positions along the outer line of defense.

Along the Yser canal front the Germans launched a spasmodic attack in the vicinity of Hooze, using fire projectors in advance of the attacking force to clear the trenches. The attack, however, was short-lived, and this section of the front settled back to its usual more or less quiet state.

In the Verdun section, both in the Argonne and along the Meuse heights, the army of the Crown Prince has blazed out against the French position. As this section of the battle front is probably receiving considerable attention, it is not surprising that a brief description of the essential elements of which it consists, together with a resume of what has been accomplished there recently, may prove of interest.

The Positions Around Verdun. The principal feature of the Argonne is a clay ridge about forty miles long. This ridge is thickly covered with underground, and across the ridge runs the French line. The part of the forest traversed by the battle lines is included between the roads between Varennes and Clermont on the east, and Vienne-le-Chateau and Biaoiville on the west. It is along this front that the German attack was launched several days ago, and it was again attacked by the Germans last week. The total front covered by the last attack was about six miles, extending from the small village of Bagatelle to a point on the ridge locally called La Fille Morte, about four miles south-east of Varennes.

The total net gain made by the Germans was greatest along the road from Foz de la Vierge to Verdun. It measured not more than 500 yards. Its importance, therefore, is not great. The latest attack has been along the same section of the line, being supplemented by the attacks along the Meuse heights and on the Les Eparges front.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the strong probabilities are that neither the Allies nor the Germans can make any important headway against the other on the French front. The intrenchments that have been constructed since the present line have been taken up any decisive action beyond the bounds of reaction. It must be a question of agreeing to quit or one side wearing the other out.

It is very generally expected that, after the campaign against Warsaw has been concluded and the Russians driven beyond the Vistula and the Bug, the Germans will fortify their own positions as they have done in the west, leave enough troops, and only enough, to keep the Russians where they are, and, strongly enforcing their western front, institute a drive against some predetermined point between the North Sea and the Swiss frontier.

This will probably be the case, at least in part. The doubtful element being the number of troops that can be spared from the east. The eastern front is very much longer than the western, the country much more variegated in its topographical features, and the battle lines, therefore, susceptible of much more mobility and consequent display of more acute military strategy.

The Russian army is, as far as we now know, still intact, and, once its supply of ammunition catches up, will have a striking power of great moment. These factors will control the available troops that Germany can detach for a western offensive. It is almost certain, however, that some reinforcements will reach the west, and that as a result the Allies will be made aware of the fact by increased pressure at some point—probably in the Ypres section. The operations of the last two weeks will therefore have an added significance.

In the other war theatres but little has happened during the week on which to comment.

forcing of the river a serious operation. As explained in other reviews, the steep banks, the depth, width, and the swift current combine to make the Vistula the strongest defensive barrier in eastern Europe.

Linsingen Holds Down the Right. On the rest of the front, from Sokol, along the upper Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester to Bessarabia, there has been but little change. Von Linsingen, who is in command of this section of the Russian line, is playing a role similar to that of von Buelow in the north. His function is not to attack, but to hold, so that the German right flank and lines of communication may be safe. This he has succeeded in doing while his fellow leaders north and west have driven their attacks home.

Warsaw's Significance. As to the significance of the fall of Warsaw in its relation to a possible peace, no one can say. It depends largely how our sympathies lie as to what conclusions we draw. At the same time an event of two years or more ago may be appropriately recalled in this connection.

About the time a friendly protest was lodged with Russia by France over the fact that, in constructing her main line of defense against an attack from the west, Russia fortified the Kovno-Grodno-Bialostok-Brest-Litovsk line, apparently being willing to concede the impracticability of the defense of Poland.

France contended that, with the Russian line of resistance so far removed, an overwhelming force could crush her before Russia could offer any diversion. The correctness of this reasoning has been amply demonstrated. Russia therefore advanced her line of defense to the Warsaw line of the Vistula, the Narew and the Niemen.

It is evident that, whether correctly or incorrectly, Russia does not regard Poland as being an essential part of her defensive plan. If correct in this belief, Warsaw, provided the Russian army escapes, simply means so much more territory for German occupation. If incorrect, only time can show the result.

French Active in Focht Valley. On the western front the French are consistently maintaining the offensive in the Vosges mountains that they initiated several weeks ago. The principal line of attack is along the Focht valley from Metz to Colmar. Although the Germans claim to have regained some of the positions taken from them last week, it seems that the more important of them are still in French hands, those under French control commanding the most important avenues through the valley.

At the same time this French movement is not of sufficient volume or importance to indicate that there is any idea of turning the German left and following it up the Rhine. On the contrary the impression created is that these operations are merely a continuation of Joffre's efforts to wear the Germans down.

Germans at Yser and Verdun. Along the Yser canal front the Germans launched a spasmodic attack in the vicinity of Hooze, using fire projectors in advance of the attacking force to clear the trenches. The attack, however, was short-lived, and this section of the front settled back to its usual more or less quiet state.

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HAVE A SKIN WITH-OUT A BLEMISH

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Eggs—America's best strain Buff Orpingtons. Mating list free. E. L. Green, Tarboro, N. C.

White Orpingtons—Hundred breed eggs, eggs galore. Midnight Poultry Farms, Asheboro, N. C.

Stacy's Poultry Yards, Amelia, Va. Barred Rocks exclusively. Stock and eggs at reasonable prices.

Registered O. I. C. Pigs for Sale—The large prolific kind. C. A. Elliott, Charlotte, N. C., Route 29.

Wanted—A first class blacksmith, with family to move here, steady work. Write A. A. Belk, Mt. Croghan, S. C.

For Sale—Seed peas Brabham and mixed, Lookout Mountain (fall) Irish Potatoes. Otis Brabham, Alendale, S. C.

For Sale—60 extra fine Poland China pigs. All eligible to register and breed. Dr. S. J. Summers & Sons, Cameron, S. C.

Barred Rock—Fine \$3 and \$5 cocker sitting \$2 for the best of the season. Sitting eggs \$1 per 15. Mrs. B. T. Smith, Carnesville, Ga.

For Sale—Small tractor for plowing and harvesting good as new, guaranteed by manufacturer. Answer quick. Box 12, Charlotte, N. C.

Eggs from Single Comb Rhode Island, Red matings of quality. Heavy winter layers. \$2 per 15. Carver Strain. C. M. Waff, Franklin, Va.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—Heavy winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks; prices reasonable. Thos. Donaldson, Route 8, Charlotte, N. C.

S. C. Buff Orpington eggs for hatching. Cook strain and imported stock. Write for prices and mating list. Chas. F. Desai, Landis, N. C.

For Rent—In ewberry, S. C., brick store and rooms on Main street with all modern conveniences. Apply to Mrs. R. L. Pysinger, Newberry, S. C.

Large list of wealthy members wishing early marriage. Consultation free. Reliable club. Mrs. Wrubel, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

Single Comb White yearling Leghorn hens, 80c each; not old hens, but those in their prime. Better "land" some of them quickly. J. L. May, Prosperity, S. C.

Agents Wanted in every county to sell new Household articles. Big margin to hustling men and women. Sells like hot cakes. Write Farver Co., Dept. R, Bunnell, Fla.

White Wyandottes—My birds won a State Fair, Spartanburg, Darlington and National White Wyandotte State cup for best display at Charleston. W. J. Causey, Columbia, S. C.

Breeze Point, Saluda, N. C., conveniently located, modern improvements, fare good; terms reasonable. For further information, apply to Mrs. C. R. Harvin.

Heathwood Pit Games, color black breasted red, yellow legs; good layers; very beautiful; and red game young trios, \$5. C. S. Framley, Sloan, Ga., R. F. D. No. 1.

For Sale—Red and White Splashed Carneaux, mated handed and working, \$2 a pair. Youngsters, 2 to 4 months old, 50c each. These birds are the very best stock. S. Griffin, Lynchburg, S. C.

Wanted—Position as principal of good school by University of Georgia graduate; young man; four years' experience teaching. Address A. W. Meredith, Anderson, S. C.

For Sale—Five-passenger Buick. Looks good. Excellent shape. Two new tires, others good. \$290 buys it. Address Box 147, Cameron, S. C.

Eggs—Barred Rocks from select pens, \$1 per setting. Buff Leghorns, beautiful plumage, \$1.25 per setting. Mrs. J. F. Coleman, Fairfax, S. C.

Marry—Thousands wealthy, will marry at once, all ages, nationalities, religion, descriptions free. Western Club, Rm 268 Market, San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteen eggs for \$1 from exhibition stock Black and Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jasper Fletcher, McColl, S. C.